## THE BELL PHONE WINS

AVORABLE DECISION FROM THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

he Inventor Discovered the Art of Transmitting Speech—He Was Enti-tled to the Patent Obtdined—Three Judges Dissent from the Opinion.

When the Supreme Court of the United tates reopened yesterday after the Februy recess the chamber was found crowded ith people, among the number being many ttorneys, and hundreds were turned from ne doors unable to secure admission. among those persons noticed within the ar were the commissioner of patents, Mr. alexander M. Bell, Mr. Storrow, of the ounsel for the Bell Telephone Company, nd many patent attorneys. It was preisely 12 o'clock when the judges entered chamber and took their seats upon the each, and five minutes later Mr Justice ad been prepared by the Chief Justice, ut, owing to a slight indisposition, he did ot feel able to read it, and, therefore, reuested Mr. Justice Blatchford to read it
or him. The cases covered by the decision
f the court are six in number, one of them
outing from Massachusetts, one from Pennylvatida, and four from New York. In the
ast five cases the appellants are Amos E.
Jolbear et al., the Molecular Telephone
company, the Clay Commercial Telephone
company, the People's Telephone Comany. In the sixth the Bell Telephone
company is the appellant against the Moleular Telephone Company.
The opinion began with a review of the
fuestion raised as to the scope of the fifth
lause of Bell's patent of March 7, 1876,
hat is, whether the patent was for an art or
process of transmitting articulate speech or ot feel able to read it, and, therefore, re-

hat is, whether the patent was for an art or necess of transmitting articulate speech or nevels for an apparatus by which that obsect could be attained. The court is of pinion upon this point that articulate speech is one of the "vocal or other sounds" eferred to in the fifth claim of the patent; tell discovered that speech cauld be transmitted by gradually changing the intensity of a continuous electric current so as to make it correspond exactly to the changes in the density of the air caused by the sound of the voice. This was his art. He then levised a way in which these changes of inensity could be made and speech actually ransmitted. Thus his art was put in a condition for practical use. In doing this oth discovery and invention, in the opular sense of those terms, were involved—discovery in finding the art, and invention in devising the means of making it useful. For such discoveres and such inventions he law had given the discovere and the nventor the right to a patent—as discoverer. nventor the right to a patent—as discoverer or the useful art, process, method of doing thing he has found, and as inventor for the neans he has devised to make his discovery

dirations accompanying vocal or other ounds and of using that electrical condi-ion thus created for sending and receiving ritculate speech telegraphically. For that, mong other things, his patent of 1878 was sayed, and as such a patent it must, in the pinion of the court, be sustained. It is said but the light of the court, and the court of the court, and the court of the court, and the court of the cour opinion of the court, be sustained. It is said hat the claim, if given this broad construc-tion, is virtually a claim for speec trans-nission by transmitting it—or, i other words, for all such doing of a thig as is provable by doing it. It is true that Bell transmits spech by rensmitting it, and that long befor be all

are that Bell transmits such by ransmitting it, and that long before he did to it was believed by scientists and it could be done by means of electricy if the electrical effect could be praineed. Precisely subtile force haves under Bell's or what form it takes no one can we know that he found out that the intensity of a continuous by intensity of a continuous ange in the density of the air by sonorous vibrations, vocal and ounds could be transmitted and heard a sounds could be transmitted and heard a distance. This was the thing to be and sell discovered the way of doing it was the first discoverer, and with his he astonished the scientific world.

It is not sell discoverer, and with his could not be astonished the scientific world.

It is not sell discoverer, spoke of it was the first discovery, spoke of it was the present century, spoke of it was the present century in the present century in the present court is therefore of opinion that the patent must be sustained as a patent for a process

nust be sustained as a patent for a process The Chief Justice then considered the al-The Chief Justice then considered the alered anticipation of Bell's discovery by
Philip Rels. Rels, the Chief Justice, said,
Hiscovered how to reproduce musical tones,
at he did no more. He could not talk, and
con the beginning to the end he has concled this. No one of the many writers,
whose papers are found in the record, claim
core than this for Reis and his discoveries.
After reviewing the history of Reis's inventon, the Chief Justice said: It is needless
against further from the evidence on this on, the Chief Justice said: It is needless quote further from the evidence on this much of the case. It is not contended at Reis ever succeeded in actually transiting speech, but only that his instrument.

See of it if he had only known how, at know how, and all his experithat direction were failures. It is Bell to discover that these failures due not to bad workmanship in justruments, but to the principle as adopted as the basis of what had lone.

lone.
If found that what he called the interaction current could not be made under any circumstances to reproduce the delicate forms of the air vibrations caused by the human voice in articulate speech, but that the

human voice in articulate speech, but that the rue way was to operate on an unbroken current by increasing and diminishing its intensity. This he called a vibratory or undulatory current, not because the current was apposed to actually take that form, but because it expressed with sufficient accuracy his idea of a current which was subjected to gradual changes of intensity exactly analogous to the changes of density in the air operationed by its vibrations. Such was his discovery, and it was new. Reis never thought of it, and he failed to transmit speech telegraphically. Bell did, and he succeeded. Under such circumstances it is impossible to hold that what Reis did was an anticipation of the discovery of Bell.

passible to hold that what Reis did was an anticipation of the discovery of Bell.

After reviewing briefly the claims of Dr. Van der Weyde, James W. McDonough, and Cromwell F. Varley, and showing that those claims have no bearing upon the validity of Bell's patents, the Chief Justice took up the case of Daniel Drawbaugh, of Pennsylvania, and reviewed it at great length. He said the court had studied with care the dopositions which had been taken in such large numbers, to show that Drawbaugh succeeded in using the instruments which were put in evidence as exhibits and which anticdated the instruments of Bell, and if these depositions contained all the testimony in the case it would be more difficult to reach the conclusion that Drawbaugh's mony in the case it would be more difficult to reach the conclusion that Drawbaugh's to reach the conclusion that Drawbaugh's claim was not sustained. In the court's opinion their effect has been completely overcome by the corfuct of Drawbaugh, about which there is no dispute, from the time of his visit to the Centennial until he was put forward by the promoters of the People's Telephone Company nearly four years afterward to contest the claims of Bell.

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He was silent, so far as the general public were concerned, when if he had really done what these witnesses think he did he would most certainly have spoken. There is hardly a single act of his connected with his present claim from the time he heard before going to Philadelphia that some one else had invented a telephone which was on exhibition at the Centennial that is not entirely inconsistent with the idea even then of a complete discovery or invention by himself which pould be put to any practical use. It is not pretended that what he did was done in private. He had influential friends with ample occuniary resources ready to help him in bringing out his faventions when they promised success. The news of Bell's inventions spread rapidly and at at once, and it took but a few months to demonstrate to he world that he had achieved a brillian least once if the hard Drawbaugh had been doing the heat Drawbaugh had been doing the heat thing for years in his shop there—and it certainly would have been know all through the little village if it had actually been done—no one can believe that the public would be kept in ignorance of it until four years afterwards, when a special from Washington to the Cinciunati Commercial announced a telephone combination "to have entire charge of the telephones not cally in this country but in the world," that

could transmit messages "for almost a

could transmit messages "for almost a song."

To our minds the result of the experiments made with Drawbaugh's instruments conclusively showed that they could not have done what the witnesses supposed they did, and what they saw and heard was produced by some other means than an electric speaking telephone. We do not doubt that Drawbaugh may have conceived the idea that speech could be transmitted to a distance, by means of electricity, and that he was experimenting upon that subject, but to hold that he had discovered the art of doing it before Hell did would be to constructestimony without regard to the ordinary laws that govern human conduct. Without pursuing the subject further, we decide that the Drawbaugh defense has not been made out. The Chief Justice then took up the allegations of collusion and fraud made in the charge that Bell's application, as originally filed in the patent office, did not contain his present fourth claim or any description of his variable resistance method, and that all which now appears in the specification on that sudject, including the fourth claim, was surreptitiously interpolated afterwards. So grave a charge made in so formal a manner is entitled, the Chief Justice says, to careful consideration. It involves the professional integrity and meral character of eminent attorneys and requires us to find from the evidence that after Bell swore to his application on the 20th of February, 1870, and after the application thus sworn to had been formally filed in the patent office, an examiner, who got knowledge of the Gray eaveat, put in afterwards, disclosed its contents to Bell's attorneys; that they were then allowed to withdraw the application, change it so as to include Gray's variable resistance methods over Bell's signature and over the jurat, and then to return it to the files thus materially aftered, as if it were the original, and all this between Feb. 14 and Feb. 19. Although much stress was laid in the argument on the fact that what purported to be a certified copy of the

same as that on which the order to issue the patent was made. If any alterations were made it was all done before Feb. 19, and the fair copy which is now found on the filles of the office is precisely as it was when the order for the patent was granted. Not a shadow of suspicion can rest on any one growing out of the misprint of the specification in the Dowd case.

The Chief Justice then reviewed briefly the case of the Rell Teleropee Company

The Chief Justice then reviewed briefly the case of the Bell Telephone Company against the Molecular Telephone Company, which involves one of the claims of the patent issued to Bell on the 30th of January, 1877. The court below held that the fifth claim of this patent was anticipated by the Schellen magnet. Bell's patent, the court holds, was not for the magnet, but for the telephone, of which it formed only a part. To that extent the decree in that case was erroneous. It follows that the decree in each of the cases so far as it is in favor of the Bell Company, and those claiming under it, must be affirmed, and that the decree in Molecular case, so far as it is against that company on the full claim of the patent of Jan. 30, 1877, must be reversed, and g decree directed to that extent in its favor. It is accordingly so ordered.

accordingly so ordered.
Justices Bradley, Fields, and Harlan dis-The other decisions of the court were as

George A. Bowman et al. vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company. Opinion by Justice Matthews reversing the judgment of the court below. The Chief Justice and Justices Harlan and Gray dissented. Western Union Telegraph Company vs. at-torney general. of Massachusetts. Opinion by Justice Miller affirm, by the Judgment of the court below

Justice Miller marine.

Court below.

United States vs. San Jacinto Tin Compa. "Ny
Decree below affirmed.

No. 1210. The Southern Development Company of Nevada, appellant, vs. Frank Silva.
Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr.

Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr.
Justice Lamar.

No. 143, Ira T. Clement vs. Elisha A. Packer
Judgment reversed with theses and cause remanded, with directions to grant a new trial.
Opinion by Mr. Justice Lamar.

No. 183. Samuel S. Cissel vs. Mary A. Dutch,
exceutrix, &c., et al. Appeal from the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Decree in general term reversed, with costs, and
cause remanded with a direction to affirm
with costs the decree with the court in special
term. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

No. 109. Richard Hoskins et al. vs. Frank
H. Fisher et al. Decree reversed, with costs,
and cause remanded to the circuit court of
the United States for the northern district of
California, with a direction to dismiss the bill
with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

No. 186. Arthur Origet, claimant, &c., vs. the

with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatch ford.

No. 186. Arthur Origet, claimant, &c., vs. the United States. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

No. 178. Augusta Freedenstein, claimant, &c., vs. the United States. Judgment affirmed. Opinion of the Control of the Control

No. 38. The New Oricans water works Company et al. Writ of error dismissed for the want of jurissiciton. Opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

Nos. 948, 949, and 250, Jacob Kruger, sr., et al. vs. The Shelby Railroad Company et al. Writs of error dismissed for the want of jurissiciton. Opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

No. 1822. The Dale Tile Manufacturing Company Ulmitted vs. Elizabeth A. L. Hyatt. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

No. 1255. Benjamin F. Felix vs. William Scharnweber. Writ of error dismissed for the want of jurissicitien. Opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

No. 22. Mary Wall et al., appellants, vs. George P. Blasedi et al. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

No. 82. Froderick C. Weir, appellant, vs. William J. Morden et al. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

No. 182. Froderick C. Weir, appellant, vs. William J. Morden et al. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Authews.

No. 739. John P. Hartranfi, collector, cc., vs. Abram M. Langichi et al. Judgment affirmed with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice Matthews.

No. 131. The City of Chicago vs. Catharine A. Taylor et al. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

No. 129. Russell Sage, appellant, vs. The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company; No. 137. The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company; No. 137. The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Russell Sage, Decree reversed, costs in this court to be paid by the railroad company, and cause remanded for further proceedings to be had therein consistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Justice Bradley.

No. 74. J. D. Cunningham, assignce, &c., vs. A. B. Norton et al. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to reverse the decree in the original suit, and to dismiss the bill file therein without prejudice to any other proceeding which may be taken in rotation by Mr. Justice Bradley.

No. 167. Chas. E. Miller et al., executors, &c., vs. Prederick Butter

rws. No. 187, Benj. F. Bowerman et al. vs. Wm. C. ogers et al., &c. Judgment affirmed with sits and interest. Opinion by Mr. Justice

costs and interest. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 132. Theodore P. Bueher, plaintiff in error, vs. the Cheshire Railroad Company et al. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller, Mr. Justice Harlan and Mr. Justice Field dissorting.

No. 70. Wm. H. Tompkins, appellant, vs. the Little Rock, Mississipi and Texas Railway Company et al., No. 71. Wm. 8. Williams, appellant, vs. the Little Rock, Mississipi and Texas Railway Company et al. Decrees affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Waite. Mr. Justice Hatchford did not sit in these cases nor take any part in their decision.

No. 498. Howard D. Potts, appellant, vs. The Finited States. Appeal from the court of claims. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Waite.

No. 128. The United States, appellant, vs. Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings therein in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Waite.

No. 128. Jabez Burchard, appellant, vs. The United States. Appeal from the court of claims. Judgment affirmed in the court of claims. Judgment favored in the court of claims. Judgment favored in the court of claims. Judgment plants of this court. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Waite.

No. 128. Jabez Burchard, appellant, vs. The United States. Appeal from the court of claims. Dismissed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Waite.

Adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock.

claims. Dismissed. Opinion by Mr. Chi lice Waite. Adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock.

DANIEL SWEENY, proprietor of Sweeney's

Hotel, New York, died yesterday. He was 78

IT IS DOING GOOD SERVICE.

The Onlylon of a Police Officer Concerning the "Republican."

"I want to thank your paper," said a policeman to a reporter for the REPUBLICAN yesterday afternoon, "for the publication of a little item last week. It was in relation to the arrest of a city physician for tying his horse to a tree. The handest thing a peliceman has to do is to look out for the enforcement of city ordinances. Take the case in question, for instance. Now, I have no doubt that the gentleman who was put to the inconvenience of the arrest and payment of \$5 would not have minded it in the least if the item had not been published. There is a mortification in such a publication, even if it is but for a slight infraction of an ordinance. It has materially lessened the work we have to do, for it has put men who are apt to be thoughtless on their guard."

the work we have to do, for it has put mes who are apt to be thoughtless on their guard."

After further complimentary reference to the Refurdican, the officer continued. There is another matter which should be publicly noticed, and that is the proneness of Judge Snell to refease upon their personal recognizances, offenders of this description. It is a delicate subject for a policeman to touch upon ordinarily, but it is something very annoying to him, nevertheless. Take the matter of removing the snow from in front of houses within a time limit after it ceases falling. Everybody recognizes the necessity of the enforcement of this law, and the offenders are usually people who are simply careless.

"You have no idea how discouraging it is for an officer to make a case out, notify the delinquent to appear at court in the morning—as is usually the case—and, on going there, often without proper rest and usually when he should be patrolling his beat, to have the case practically dismissed in thus taking pesonal bonds not to repeat the officer has been overganous. The reverse is the case. All officers make these cases reluctantly and with much discrimination, and it is but just that they should, since the people who thus neglect a public duty are of a class who never violate any other laws than the ordinances relating to the safety and comfort of the people as a whole. But this should not be so generally accepted by our otherwise discreet judge as an excue. It is not the existence of a law upon the statute book which deters offenders; it is the enforcement of that law by the constituted authority which has that desirable effect. Every one knows that it is more than annoying to have to walk through intervening patches of shows. I am sure that many deaths are directly traceable to this cause, as well as an incalculable amount of slekness.

"Nor is this less the case with that most tempting of all forms of forbidden amusements—fast driving. I do wish it would be permitted for an officer to speak his mind

"Nor is this less the case with that most tempting of all forms of forbidden amusements—fast driving. I do wish it would be permitted for an officer to speak his mind on such occasions, without violating the code of police ethics. A case of this kind in our city, where the splendid streets and inferior sidewalks are an irresistible temptation to the children to desert the latter to play in the former, is very apt to cause an accident. The surprise is that more accidents do not occur.

"The public may be assured that the police would much more rigorously enforce the laws if they were not so often quasi-reprimanded in having their cases so dismissed. And I might say here that the publication to which I referred will have more effect than if a hundred other arrests were made, of which there was no public mention.

"I congratulate your pares on the public."

.HEY CAN BUTNG SUIT.

Refusal of the General Term to Revoke Administration Letters.

Chief Justice Bingham yesterday deliv-ered the opinion of the court in general term sustaining the order of the probate ourt in the case of the administrators of John T. Frauey against the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company. Francy was killed in a railroad accident in Virginia and Messrs. Kent and Lowndes were given let-Messis. Refit and Lowaness were given let-ters of administration on the estate. They then brought suit against that company for damages for the killing of deceased. The company's attorneys moved to revoke the letters of administration and the court refused, and an appeal was taken. In the opinion the court said the question of the right of the defendant to make this motion met them on the threshold; that they had no interest in the estate and were simply prospective debtors. The question they raise as to the legal capacity of the com-plainants is one which may be raised on the trial, as also that of the jurisdiction of the probate court.

UNPAID JUDGMENTS.

An Equity Cause Growing Out of Middicton & Co.'s Failure.

Walter W. Queen and Jared D. Terrely esterday filed a bill in equity aga nel E. Middleton and five others to secure the payment of two judgments, one in favor the payment of two judgments, one in favor of Queen for \$6,245.34 against Samuel W, and Daniel W. Middleton and the other in favor of Terrell for \$2,152.80 against the same parties. Both judgments were rendered in 1884 and have not been satisfied. It is alleged in the bill that at the time of the contraction of the debts for which the judgments were given, Samuel W. Middleton owned a large amount of real estate (valued at \$50,000) in the District, including the Woodley farm, and that in order to defraud his creditors, he fraudulently conveyed it for nominal sums to Kete M. Henderson and Ella C. Middleton, who with their husbands are made co-defendants in the suit.

THE COURT RECORD.

Court in General Term-Chief Justice Blughan, and Justices James and Cox-Bam-berger vs. Baltimere and Potomae Railroad company; motion for bill of particulars de-ded, opinion by Justice James. Golds borough vs. Rays demorrer sustained and

nied, opinion by Justice James, Gonsborough vs. Ray; demurrer sustained nutcause remanded: opinion by Justice James,
Condon vs. Gray; appeal dismissed; opinion
by Justice Cox. J. T. Frainey's administrators
vs. Baltimore and Potomae Railroad Company; order of probate court affirmed: opinion
by Chief Justice Bingham. Beha vs. Ottenberg: argued. Assignment—Nos. 72, 78, 80, 97,
77, and 99.

Circuit Court, Division No. 1—Justice Hagner—Coleman vs. District of Columbia; trial
resumed and finished, verdict for plaintiff for
\$950. Smith vs. Ford et al.; judgment by default. Ketchem vs. Bramhall et al.; on trial,
jury respited. Howman vs. Zegowitz; motion
for new trial filed. Assignment—Nos. 257,
341, 451, 432, 434, 435, 436, 437, 439, 439, 439.

Circuit Court, Division No. 2—Justice Merrick.—Boswell vs. Edmonston; trial resumed
and finished; verdict for plaintiff for \$73,
Neale vs. Lee; motion for new trial overruled.
Wright vs. Lee; motion for new trial overruled.
Wright vs. Wilson: on trial; Jury respite!
Assignment—Nos. 133, 115, 121, 132, 136, 83, 122,
108, 107, 81, 106, 135, 136, 140, 145, 147, 183, 135,
154, 155.

Equity Court—Justice Cox.—Pickerell, vs.

The District Must Pay. In circuit court. No. 1, yesterday, a verdict was given in favor of the plaintiff for \$900 in was given in favor of the plaintiff for \$500 in the suit of Edward Coleman against the Dis-trict of Columbia for \$5,000 damages for inju-ries received by reason of his falling into an ungravited excavation in the esteusion of East Capitol street in 1885. Messrs. Campbell Carrington and T. M. Fields appeared for Mr. Coleman and T. M. Riddle for the District.

Fire in Hillsdale,

The house of Rev. Lucius Harrod, Elgin avenue, Hillsdale, was destroyed by fire yes terday morning at 2 o'clock. The minister and trendy morning as 20 cecks. The minister mar-his wife and several children harely escaped with their lives. A man was seen to rurn away from the house a few minutes before the flames broke out. The property was valued at \$500 and the furniture about \$250. The building was fully insured.

A STRENGHTENED MARKET.

Advances Recorded in Most of the Ac-

New York, Mar. 19.—The stock market to-day presented a marked contrast to that of last week, being strong throughout, though quiet to dull, and marked advances were established in most of the active list. The revulsion of feeling was in greater part due to the sudden collapse of the Atchison strike, and this morning there was a rush to cover shorts. Afterward the impression gained ground that the Gould interests were

to cover shorts. Afterward the impression gained ground that the Gould interests were buying their specialties, and some good buying for the long account ensued; London also purchased the leading shares, and the report of the fould stocks strengthemed the general confident feeling. Later the decision in the Bell telephone case started a liberal demand for Western Union, and it showed the greatest strength of the day.

The contradiction of the report that the Louisville and Nashville Company had sold the treasury stock issued for dividend purposes created a better feeling in that stock and so affed the improvement. There was no bad news to-day, and while the bears and traders resisted for a time the upward temiency, they soon started in to coveribuding the attempt to be futile. The first sales were made at advances over Saturday's closing figures of from 4 to 4 per cent. and further gains of small fractions were established in the early dealings, but the bears were enabled to knock the list off to a shade below the opening prices when the early demand had been supplied. The upward movement was resumed before noon, however, and from that time the course of prices was steadily upward on a constantly increasing volume of business. The Improvement was most marked at about defivery hour, and the best prices were recorded in the last hour. The market finally closed quiet but firm at about the best prices of the day.

Money on call has been casy, ranging from 24 to 3, last loan at 3 and closing offered at 3. Sterling exchange is dull and steady. Actual business at 485 to 485, for 60 day 40ls and 4871 to 4877 for demand. Posted rates 486 to 488. Government bonds have been dull and steady. State bonds entirely neglected.

neglected. Treasury balances—Coin, \$129,772,998; currency, \$12,410,643.

The following were the closing bid quota

currency, \$12,410,048.

The following were the closing bid quotations:

4s, coupon, 1254; 41s, coupon, 1664; Pacific 6s, 8s, 180; District of Columbia 3,63s, 118; Georgia 7s, new, gold, 166; Louisiana 4s, 90; Missouri 6s, 180; North Carolina consolidated 6s, 130; do, 4s, 94; Tennessee new 6s, 160; do, 5s, 92; do, 3s, 68); Virginia 6s, 85; do, X Nat, coupon, 243; Central Pacific firsts, 114; D., H. G. & N. 6rsts, 66; Missouri, Kansas and Texas gon, 6s, 67; do, 6s, 50; Northern Pacific firsts, 113; do, seconds, 165; Northern Pacific firsts, 113; do, seconds, 165; Northern Pacific firsts, 113; 150; do, debardure, 166; St. Louis and San Francisco, 116; 8t. Paul consolidated, 125; 8t. Paul, Chicago and Pacific firsts, 119; Southern Pacific firsts, 118; Texas Pacific R. G., 69; Union, Pacific firsts, 118; Texas Pacific R. G., 69; Chicago Alpha Delay (St. Paul), Chicago and Pacific firsts, 113; Texas Pacific R. G., 69; Chicago and Alton, 133; do, preferred, 196; Canton, 45; Central Pacific, 27; Chesapeake and Ohio, 21; Chicago and Alton, 133; do, preferred, 196; Otheago, 6urilington and Quincy, 124; Clev. Colo, 47; Consolidated Coal, 22; Delaware and Huslon, 169; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 177; Delayer and Ro Grande, 17; Eric, 241; do, preferred, 51; Fort Wayne, 184; Harlem, 218; Houston and Texas, 15; Illinois Central, 115; Kansas and Texas, 13; Lake Eric and Western, 124; Lake Shore, 90; Lonisyile and Nashville, 34; Manhattan Con, 83; Memphis and Charleston, 531; Metropolitan Elevated, 184; Michigan Central, 78; Missouri Pacific, 28; do, preferred, 48; Northwestern, 167; do, preferred, 166; On preferred, 167; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 37; Texas Pacific, 23; Hot, St. Paul, 76; do, preferred, 167; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 37; Texas Pacific, 23; Chicago and Machattan Con, 18; Richard and Western preferred, 28; Wells Fargo Express, 116; Charleston, 53; do, preferred, 68; Fargo Express, 116; Washash, 8t, Louis and Pacific, 19; do, preferred, 35; Texas Pacific, 28; Chicago and 160; Now Yura Chicago and 81; Louis, 11

Washington Stock Exchange

| Musconic Hall Association | 101 | Washington Market Company | 115 | Wash Lt. Inf. 1st mortgage | 40 | Wash Lt. Inf. 1st mortgage | 40 | Wash Lt. Inf. 1st mortgage | 43 | Washington Gas Light Co, bonds | 121 | National Bank Stocks | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

130 armers and Mechanics'....100. 

Baltimore Produce Market-March 19. COTTON quiet and steady; middling, 105@

Here. FLOUR steady and quiet, with fair offer-ings—Howard street and western super, \$2.375 2.75; do, extra, \$2.0069.75; do, family, \$1.006 4.76; city mills super, \$2.375,2.00; do, extra, \$2.0069.75; do, Rio brands, \$4.750,5.00; Pa-fapeco superlative patent, \$5.50; do, family, \$5.55. S. 18. WHEAT—Southern firmer; red, 929-91c; amber, 950-96c; western about steady and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 87(9889); March, 806 noked; white, 88c bid; May, 906930[c; June, 89]

nsked; white, 88c bid; May, 906994c; June, 89, 1990; Suthern, caster for yellow and quiet; white, 55658c; yellow, 56937; western steady and dult mixed, spot, 569537; Western, 56659c; April, 56c bid; May, 569537; OATS steady, with light demand—Southern and Fennsylvania, 37640c; western white, 415; 22c do, mixed, 38649c; Western white, 415; 22c do, mixed, 38649c; Western white, 415; 22c do, mixed, 38649c; With moderate demand—Mess park, \$15.55. Bulk meats—shoulder and elear rib sides packed, 5694c; hams, 136912jc. Lard, 8jc.

BUTTER firm—Western packed, 186225c; creamery, 396311c.

camery, 26631c. EGGS easter, 196131c. PETROLEUM steady—refined, 71c. COFFEE nominal—Rio cargoes, ordinary to it, 13164. COPPEE nominal—Rio cargoss, ordinary to air. 13,614.

SUGAR firm and quiet—A soft, diet copper refined firm, with upward tendency.

WHISRY nominally steady, \$1.216.1.33.

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Virginia 6s, past de-coupons, 64); do, 10-40s, 36 bid to-day.

James T. Keleher, by his attorney, J. T Turner, yesterday filed his answer to the bil stituted by his wife, Mary T. Kelcher, for instituted by his wife, Mary T. Keleher, for allmeny. He denies nearly all her allegations, neknowledges writing the letters filled in her bill, and gives his reasons therefor, and in turn denies that he deserted her willfully, but that he was compelled to leave her owing to her unwifely conduct and bad temper. He ac-cuses her also of allenating the affections of the two children from him, and that if she has not been properly supported it was because of her extravagance. He also expresses himself as willing to do most anything in reason to require his family.

Marriage Licenses. The following marriage licenses have been issued: Wm. E. Wise and Martha C. McIntosh. Isaiah Dozler and Sarah Roy, Walter Thomas and Emma Rolls, Charles T. Creesy and Emma T. Hadley, Allen E. Larram, of this city, and Nellie Grayne, of Baltimore, Md. John Jarvis and Emma E. Crusor,

Despite the Good Luck That Followed

a Pockethook Grabber-Quick work was done by the district attorney's office yesterday in the case of Frank Whitney, allas Frank Whittington. He was indicted by the grand jury for lar-ceny from the person of Frank Clements. ceny from the person of Frank Clements, on Feb. 18, of a pocketbook and contents. His case came before Justice Montgomery yesterday in the eriminal court for trial. Assistant District Attorney Coyle stated to the court that there was an error in the indictment; that it charged the prisoner with larceny from the person of Frank Clements when it should have been from the person of Catherine Clements. Mr. Coyle, however, wished to take the evidence and see if there was enough to hold the prisoner on until a new indictment had been found. Mr. Chas. Bienheim, for the defense, objected, and moved that the prisoner be discharged on account of the flaw in the indictment. His motion was granted, a verdict of not guilty was rendered, and the prisoner discharged.

As he was leaving the court room Whitney was rearrested and held to await action.

ncy was rearrested and held to await. In the meantime the evidence was laid before in the meantime the evidence was laid before the grand jury, a new indictment found and returned to court. At 3 o'clock Whit-ney was again arraigned and plead not guilty. Mr. Blenheim was assigned to de-rend him and the trial will probably beheard to day.

SMOOTH SAILING ONCE MORE.

Peace Has Again Been Established in the Criminal Court.

The conference between Justice Montemery and District Attorney Hoge on Saturday evidently resulted satisfactorily to the former in regard to the difficulty between himself and Assistant District, Attor ween himself and Assistant District Attorney Lipscomb, for vosterilay about noon Mr. Lipscomb addressed Justice Montgomery, in the criminal court, as follows: "Your honor, in regard to the Jasper Jackson case, which on Saturday last I entered a motion to noise press, I am instructed by Judge Hoge to withdraw the motion, as he does not consider that a good method to adopt in the case. As far as I am concerned I would say that I made the motion in good faith."

in good faith."
Justice Montgomery said nothing in replice the remarks, but asked who was going to the red the deal of call. Mr. Lipsconstated to the case on call. Mr. Lipsconstated that Mr. Coyle would, as he was en aged in preparing a brief for the court

Work of the Grand Jury.

The grand Jury returned the following indictments yesterday, and were excused from further duty until Monday next:

Boston Green, for rescriving stolen property. He is charged in the Indictment with having receive for overcounts, valued at \$72, and one quilt, valued at \$2.50, all the property of feorge M. Taylor and Frod. G. Coldren, from whom they had been stolen on Feb. 25 last.

Frank Whitney, alias Frank Whitington, for larveny from the person, in smatching a rockethook from the hand of Catherine Chements on Feb. 18 inst.

Mary J. Dickerson, charged with larceny, in stealing a diamond ring valued at \$10, from thillp Krait on Jan. 10 last. Work of the Grand Jury.

Shot by a Constable.

Roger Fields, of 3010 M st., and a friend amed Rowland, were met Sunday evening at named Rowland, were met Sanday evening at the Virginia end of the Aqueduct bridge by Constable George Mitchell, who invited Bow-land to play a game of cards. A fight took lace over the possession of the cards. A friend of Mitchell appeared upon the scene with a club and attempted to strike Rowland when Fields started to Rowland's ressue, whereupon Mitchell shot him in the left side. The builet longing between the ribs. Mitchell the builet longing between the ribs.

The West Virginia visitors, referred to he escapitants yesterday, called on the Presi dent during the day in company with Senato

Renns.

Ron. C. P. Snyder, who represents the charleston district, and who is also on the rivers and harbors committee, has arranged for them to present their chains to his committee to-day. It is believed, however, that Mr. Snyder has already made the path of the delegation plain sailing.

Lecture by Mrs. Lockwood. Under the auspices of the Women's National Press Association Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood will deliver a lecture at Grand Army Hall-1412 Pennsylvania avenue, this evening "or social and political life in Washington." The lady is well-known in this efty, capable of dealing with her subject, and the locture will be an interesting one.

CITY ITEMS.

Howland Dental Association, 211 Found a half street northwest, three doors north Pennsylvania avenue. E. P. Howland, M. and a-half street northwest, three doors north of Pennsylvania avenue. E. P. Howland, M. D. C. H. Howland, D. D. S., surgical, operative and mechanical deutists. Extractions, unde-nitrons oxide, 50 cents each tooth, and only 5 cents extra for 2ns, whether one or a numbe of teeth are extracted at the same sitting laye administered nitrons oxide to over 15,00 persons. Artificial teeth 57 per set, tood smalann, 2nd white fillings inserted in the best manner. All work warranted first class

REDUCLEY, a pure rye whisky, the be-the market for the price, \$4 per gallon quart, and 30 cents a pint, \$5 cents a bottle. Tharp, 818 F street northwest. "ALDERNEY DATES WASONS."-Fresh Aide

ney Butter charmed every morning and deliv-cted in j band "Ward" prints at \$5 cents per pound. Also cottage choice, 5 cents per ball-buttermik, 5 cents per quart, and sweet milk at 5 cents per quart.

DIED.

FINLEY - Tuesday, Mar. 20, at 1:10 a.m., at the residence of her husband, 225 C street northwest. WILDELINEA, the beloved wife of Frank H. Fipley, in the 54th year of her age. Notice of funeral in afternoon papers. KELLY.—On Sunday, the 18th instant, of aralysis, Mis. ELIZABERI KELLY, widow of amuel Kelly, and daughter of the late John sessford, of this city, in the 68th year of her age.
Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. S. Brock, 940 K street northwest, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock. Friends are respect-fully invited to attend.

folly invited to attend.

CONNOR,—On the morning of Mar. 19, 1888, at 930 o'clock, Enwanp H. Cosson, in the 38th year of his age. Requissont in pace.

Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from 1400 Trilrd street northwest. LAUCK.—On Mar. 18, 1888, at 2 a. m., at his aircuits residence, No. 2129 II street northwest, sponer A. Lauck, aged 15 months, of pneu-nolal. Funeral will take place Tue-day, Mar. 29, at o'clock.

HOLT—March 17, 1888, at 10:30 p. m., of pacumonia. Ground Alpuna Centro, infant son of Jehn H. and Minnie B. Hell, aged I year three months and twenty-two days.

Funetal from 12:0 sixth street northwest at 2:30 p. m., Theesday.

MOULDEN.—Bied Monday, Mar. 19, at 4:20 s. m., at his residence, No. 631 T st. northwest. F. B. Mort ogs. in the 63st year of his age.

Funetal at 6 o'clock p. m. from his late resistence.

ENDERTAKERS.

W. R. SPEARE, Undertaker, 940 P Street Northwest.

280 Everything strictly first class and on the oost reasonable terms. (Camp chairs to hire for all occusions.) TELEPHONE CALL-440.

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Hutch, and W. Walton. OEO. WHITE & SOMS, Fron Wherlin, STURTEVANT



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Plaster resort to many tricks for which their

class is famous, and if buyers are not exceed-ingly cautious they frequently find themselves victimized by unscrupilous dealers who ald and abet in such deception for a division of

the profits. Honest dealers will unite wit

physicians in recommending Bensen's Plaster as superior to all other externa

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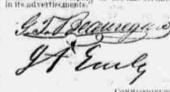
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CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. Notice-Tickets are Ten Dollars, only: Halves \$5: Fifths, \$2: Tenths, \$1.

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STEEL RALES, MAGNIFICENT FOURTH MENT
IN EFFECT DEC. 19, 1987.

TRAINS LIEAVE Washington from station, corner off, and B streets, no follower.
For Pillsburg and the West, the age Limite 1 Extress of Palice sloeping Cars at 1979 a. m. daily for the product of the product of the master of the mast

West, with through sleeper to Pittsburg and the Pittsburg is Chengo.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC BAILROAD.
For Eric Canandaigma, Rochester Raffale, Singara, 1960 p. m. daily except Saturday, with Palace Cars Washington to Rochester.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven and Elmira, at 9,500 a. m. daily except Sunday.
For New York and the East, 7,530, 880, 11:30, and 11:30 m. 250, 120, 1000, and 11:30 p. m. 250, 120, 1000, and 11:30 p. m. 1m Sunday, use, 11:30 a. m. 250, 470, 1989, and 11:30 p. m. daily except Sandaily, and 34:50 p. m. daily except Sanday, and 34:50 p. m. daily.

For Rosing Cars, Selva in daily, except Sanday, and 34:50 p. m. daily.

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For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boots of Brooklyn Annex, aftering direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double ferriago across New York city.

For Philadelphia, 7:30, 6:00, 11:30 and 11:40 p. m. 5:10, 4:10, 6:30, 10:00, and 11:30 p. m. 200, 4:10, 6:30, 10:30, and 11:30 p. m. Limited Express, Parlor and Dinling Cars. 5:40 a. m. week days, and 3:45 p. m. daily. 200, and 11:20 p. m. For Pope's Creek Line, 7:20 a. m. and 4:40 p

and 020 p. 36. many except satisfies the 250 a.m., 420 p. m.

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Per Alexandria, 629, 623, 846, 547, 567 a.m.,
1224 no.n., 235, 425, 500, 621, 629, 828, 1028,
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1220, 650, 853, and 1680 p. m.
Accommodations for Quantico, 5500 p. m.
week days. Accountedations for Quantico 5000 p. m. week days, and and the South, 650, 50.7 a. m., daily, except surely.

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Trains beave Alexandria for Wachington, 685, 7.65, 880, 5.60, 1045, 1197 a. m., 1137, 3.00, 623, 5.10, 745, 132, 1042, and 1105 p. m. On Sunday at 540 and 1137 a. m., 200, 510, 750, 510, 200, and 1632 p. m.

Tickets and information at the office, northeast corner of 13th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of bagginge to destination from hereis and residences.

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LEAVE WASHINGTON FROM STATION, COR. NER OF NEW JERSEY AVE. AND C ST. For Chicago & Northwest, ESp. Dally 1053 A. M. 950 P. M. inchimati & St. Louis, Exp. Dally 2:38 For Pittsburg & Cleveland, Exp. Daily 2526 M. 830 P. M. 1830 P. M. Lexington and local stations 2840 A. M. Philadelphia, Newark, and Wilmington M., 235 P. M., 555 P. M., daily, Express

letropolitan Branch.
For FREDERICK, 4830 A. M., 1230 P. M., 1230 P. M. Sundays 130 P. M.
For DAGERSTOWN, 4830 A. M., 1530 P. M.
FORDES STIVE from Chesigo, daily 420 A. M., 4530 P. M.
d 553 P. M., from Chesimat and St. Louis,
d 553 P. M., from Chesimat and St. Louis,
dily, 630 A. M.

1.59 F. M.
 m Singerly and intermediate points north Himore, 1999 A. M., daily,
 nus bacce Haltimore for Washington at 225, 639, 720, 589, 590, and 1990 A. M.,
 1.30, 390, 449, 590, 690, 693, 720, 830, 760 F. M. On Sundays, 699, 729, 929, 590 A. M., 129, 133, 419, 500, 630, 779, and 1300 F. M.
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3. M.—East Tennessee Mail dally for Warrenton, Gordonsville, Charlotteville, Aproblum, and Stations butween Alexandria and Lynchburg, Roanske, Bristo, Knoxylle, Rome Calera, Montgemey, and New Urleans. Pullman Sleeper Washington to New Orleans. Charlottesville, Gordonsville, stations Chesqueike and Ohio ronte, Lynchburg, Bocky Mount, Danville, and Stations between Lynchburg and Danville, Greensterv, Radeigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Angasta, Athanta, Birmingham, Montgonery, New Orleans, Texas, and California Pullman Sleeper New York to Atlanta in connection with Pullman Sleepers Atlanta to New Orleans and Main Bondor Sleepers for Birmingham, Vicksburg, and Streee-rost, Pullman Sleeper Danville to Columbia and Charleston. Solid trains Washington to Atlanta. Does not connect for C, & O, route points on Sandias.

anneet for t. andays, a-Daily, except Sanday, for Mana-as, Strasburg, and intermediate sta-

253.17 M.—Daily, except Sumlay, for Mana-sas, Strasburg, and intermediate sta-tions.

2.3.17 M.—Western express daily for Warren-ton Gordonsylle, Charlot toxills, Louis-ville, Cheimath, and St. Louis. Pull-man Steepers and solid trains Washing-ton to Louisville; also for Lynchburg, Bristol, Chalamoscas, Mempais, Little Bock, and all southwestern points. Through Pullman Steepers Washington to Mempais without change.

1150 P. M.—Southern Express daily for Lynch-burg, Danville, Hadogh, Asheville, Charlotte, Columbia, Alkon, Augusta, Atlanta, Andromery, New Orleans, Texas, and Calhornia. Pullman Sleep-ers Washington to New Orleans, Val-Atlanta and Mondgomery. Pullman Sheepers Wushington to Alken, 8. C. without change.

TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND ORIO DI-VISION.

Leave Washington Dillam, daily, except San-

CISEAN

Leave Washington 1912a, in duily, except Sanday, and 143 p. in duily, arriving at Regnet Hill 11 9a, in and 732 p. in; returning leave found Hill 11 8a, in, and 732 p. in; returning leave found Hill 5aba, in, shally and 1429 p. in, shally, except Sanday, arriving Washington 830 a, in, and 3a5 p. in.

Through trains from the Southwin Claribette, Danville, and Excelberg, arrive in Washington 8bb a, in, 853 p. in, arvive in Washington 8bb a, in, 853 p. in, arvive in Washington 8bb a, in, 853 p. in, arvive in Washington 8bb a, in, 853 p. in, arvive first and charged the side of the color and charged the side of the side and charged the side of the p. in.

Charlottes in.

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1924 A M.—For Newport News, Old Point Comfact, and Norfolk, Daily except Sanday, Arrive in Norfolk at 7.9 M. Through parlor car Washington to Old Youn.

1121 A M.—For stations on the Chemperko and Olde, in Virginia, weat Virginia, and Kentucky. Builty except standay, stepting cars, Ulifton Forge to Haut-bestell.

202 P. M.—Ford western express daily. Solid Dails with Poliman buffer steeping of the Older Market Poliman service to Vincional), 85. Louis, Memphis, and New Victoria.

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